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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/621,208	07/15/2003	Jose Agerico R. Moncada	3409-140	1085
7.	590 10/05/2004		EXAM	INER
Donald L. Bar			POKER, JE	NNIFER A
COUDERT BROTHERS LLP Two Palo Alto Square			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	o Real, Fourth Floor		2832	
Palo Alto, CA 94306-2121			DATE MAILED, 10/05/2004	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			Applicant(s)	
	A	pplication No.	Applicant(s)	
		0/621,208	MONCADA ET AL.	
Office Action Summ	ary	xaminer	Art Unit	-
	Je	ennifer A. Poker	2832	
The MAILING DATE of this of Period for Reply	ommunication appear	s on the cover sheet with the	e correspondence address	
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PETTHE MAILING DATE OF THIS CO - Extensions of time may be available under the after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of lifthe period for reply specified above is less the lift NO period for reply is specified above, the meaning the reply received by the Office later than thre earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1	MMUNICATION. provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a) this communication. an thirty (30) days, a reply with aximum statutory period will a od for reply will, by statute, cau e months after the mailing date	i. In no event, however, may a reply be nin the statutory minimum of thirty (30) of oply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fr se the application to become ABANDO	timely filed days will be considered timely. om the mailing date of this communication. NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
1) Responsive to communication	on(s) filed on 22 July 1	<u>2004</u> .		
2a)⊠ This action is FINA L.	2b)∏ This ac	tion is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in coclosed in accordance with the		·		
Disposition of Claims	·			
4)	is/are withdrawn of the control	from consideration.		
Application Papers				
9) ☐ The specification is objected 10) ☑ The drawing(s) filed on 22 Ju Applicant may not request that	<i>ly 2004</i> is/are: a)⊠			
	including the correction	is required if the drawing(s) is	objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d)	
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
•	ne of: priority documents he priority documents he copies of the priority ternational Bureau (F	ave been received. ave been received in Applic documents have been rece PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ived in this National Stage	
Attachment(s)				
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		4) Interview Summ	• •	
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO Paper No(s)/Mail Date 		Paper No(s)/Mai 5) Notice of Inform 6) Other:	Date al Patent Application (PTO-152)	

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DETAILED ACTION

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General Status

1. This is a second action on the merits of amendment received July 22, 2004 of application filed July 15, 2003. Claims 1-3, 5-9, 11, and 12 are pending and are being examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent Number 6,075,430 to Lindqvist.

Regarding claim 1, Lindqvist discloses an inductive component comprising:

- (1) magnetic core (1) having an elongated cylinder (2);
- (2) two flanges (3, 4), one located at each outer end (8, 9) of the elongated cylinder (2) defining a planar surface;
 - (3) a coil (6) wound around the center part of the cylinder (2) between the flanges (3, 4).

It can be seen in figures 1b-1d and figure 2b that the winding defines a planar surface, which is coplanar with each of the flanges located at the ends of the cylinder.

Regarding claim 7, Lindqvist discloses an inductive device, which enables flexible and inexpensive transformers and inductors to be constructed with the aid of available winding techniques (column 1, lines 39-40); the inductive device comprising:

- (1) two (first and second) magnetic cores both having an elongated central cylinder;
- (2) two flanges on each core; one flange located at each other end of the cylinder; the flanges defining a planar surface;
 - (3) a coil wound around the center part of each cylinder, between the flanges;
- (4) a yoke (10) securing the cores together such that the planar surface flanges of one core is coplanar with the planar surface flanges of the second core (figures 2a-2c).

Lindqvist discloses the claimed invention except for the specific rectangular cross-sectional shape. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to utilize a suitable shape of elongated core in order to optimize results, since applicant has not disclosed that the specific rectangular cross-sectional shape solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with any shape cross section such as the shape disclosed by Lindqvist. Furthermore, Lindqvist discloses in the background of the invention that it had been known in the art that magnetic cores have been made by compressing coiled strips into rectangular shapes.

4. Claims 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,075,430 to Lindqvist in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,512,175 to Gutierrez.

Regarding claims 2, 3, 6, 8, and 9, Lindqvist discloses the claimed invention except for a mounting frame used to surround a core or cores; secure wire ends; and enables the core/cores to be surfaced mounted on an adjacent structure.

Gutierrez discloses electrical and electronic elements used in printed circuit board applications comprising an electronic packaging device comprising at least one core having a winding located within a non-conducting base member having; the base member having a plurality

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of lead channels and lead terminals formed therein. The wire leads of the winding are routed through the lead channels and connected to the lead terminals. A plurality of lead terminals, adapted to cooperate with the lead channels, are received within the lead channels, thereby forming an electrical connection between the lead terminals and the wire leads of the electronic component. (Abstract; figure 9; column 5, lines 6-8)

One skilled in the art, at the time the invention was made, would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Lindqvist with the teachings of Gutierrez and incorporate a base/mounting body with terminals about any core structure for the purposes of electrically connecting the windings and the device to a substrate such as a printed circuit board.

Lindqvist in view of Gutierrez disclose the claimed invention except for stating that the structure is constructed to enhance heat transfer. It has been held that a recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed apparatus is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed apparatus from a prior art apparatus satisfying the claimed structural limitations. Ex parte Masham, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (1987). Lindqvist in view of Gutierrez discloses the claimed structural limitations so it is understood that that structure would be capable of performing the function as claimed by applicant.

Claims 11 and 12 are the method counterpart to product claims 1, 2, and 7, and method steps are therefore inherent for manufacturing an inductive element have an elongated core or elongated cores as claimed by the inventor.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed July 22, 2004, have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant has amended claims 1 and 7 by incorporating the limitations from cancelled claims 7 and 10. Regarding applicant's argument that the end portions in the Lindqvist reference are not coplanar with the outer planar surface of the winding. Nor does the winding define a planar surface. Examiner disagrees. It is clearly seen in the illustrations that the winding defines a planar surface. Furthermore, Lindqvist states in column 1, lines 56-65, that the magnet core 1 is comprised of THREE strips of ferromagnetic, amorphous material. A wide strip is first wound around non-magnetic material 5 such as to produce a cylinder 2 that has planar outer ends 8, 9. Two narrower strips are then wound edge-to-edge with the outer ends 8, 9, to provide two flanges 3, 4. The core end portions are made of BOTH the outer ends and flanges. The flanges/ends are clearly planar surfaces. The elongated center is clearly a planar surface. And, as clearly shown in the drawings, once the central elongated portion had the wound about it, the outer surface defined a planar surface, which is coplanar with the ends/flanges.

In response to applicant's argument that the core of the Lindqvist reference is not of elongated rectangular shape, examiner maintains that applicant has not disclosed that the specific rectangular cross-sectional shape solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with any shape cross section such as the shape disclosed by Lindqvist. Examiner believes, based on applicant's disclosure, that the elongated "rectangular" shape does not alter the functionality of the inductive element. Furthermore, Lindqvist discloses in the background of the invention that it had been known in the art that magnetic cores have been made by compressing coiled strips into rectangular shapes.

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In response to applicant's argument, relating to claim 2, that neither Lindqvist or Gutierrez disclose a structure that enhances heat tansfer, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See In re Casey, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and In re Otto, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963).

Applicant further states that the arguments presented with respect to claim 1 are also applicable to claim 2. Examiner's response to arguments for claim 1 are therefore applicable to claim 2.

Claims 3-6 are dependent on claim 1. No further arguments relating specifically to claims 3-6 were found. Therefore, previous art rejection is maintained. See above.

Claims 8 and 9 are dependent on claim 7. No further arguments relating specifically to claims 8 and 9 were found. Therefore, previous art rejection is maintained. See above.

Claim 11 had been amended to include similar limitations as claim 1. Applicant states that the arguments presented with respect to claim 1 are applicable to claim 11. Examiner's response to arguments for claim 1 are therefore applicable to claim 11.

Claim 12 is dependent on claim 11. No further arguments relating specifically to claim 12 were found. Therefore, previous art rejection is maintained. See above.

Further arguments are addressed below:

- (1) Objections to the drawings are withdrawn;
- (2) Objections to the specification are withdrawn;
- (3) Claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, are withdrawn.

6. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS

from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the

mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the

THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on

the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory

period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Jennifer A. Poker whose telephone number is 571-272-1997. The examiner

can normally be reached on 4:30-3:00 Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Elvin G. Enad can be reached on 571-272-1990. The fax phone number for the organization where

this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jap September 30, 2004

LINCOLN DOROVAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER
PRIMARY EXAMINER